

Rep. Kelly M. Cassidy

Filed: 3/20/2014

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09800HB5708ham001

LRB098 15954 MRW 57009 a

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 5708

2 AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_. Amend House Bill 5708 by replacing

3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 5. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by

5 changing Sections 5 and 5.2 as follows:

6 (20 ILCS 2630/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 206-5)

7 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 98-528)

Sec. 5. Arrest reports. All policing bodies of this State shall furnish to the Department, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires, fingerprints and descriptions of all persons who are arrested on charges of violating any penal statute of this State for offenses that are classified as felonies and Class A or B misdemeanors and of all minors of the age of 10 and over who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and may forward

such fingerprints and descriptions for minors arrested for

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1 Class A or B misdemeanors. Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois Vehicle Code shall not be 2 3 reported except for violations of Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, 4 or Section 11-501 of that Code. In addition, conservation 5 offenses, as defined in the Supreme Court Rule 501(c), that are 6 classified as Class B misdemeanors shall not be reported. Those law enforcement records maintained by the Department for minors 7 8 arrested for an offense prior to their 17th birthday, or minors 9 arrested for a non-felony offense, if committed by an adult, 10 prior to their 18th birthday, shall not be forwarded to the 11 Federal Bureau of Investigation unless those records relate to an arrest in which a minor was charged as an adult under any of 12 13 the transfer provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. (Source: P.A. 95-955, eff. 1-1-09; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 14 15 96-409, eff. 1-1-10; 96-707, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)16

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 98-528)

Sec. 5. Arrest reports. All policing bodies of this State shall furnish to the Department, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires, fingerprints, descriptions, and ethnic and racial background data as provided in Section 4.5 of this Act of all persons who are arrested on charges of violating any penal statute of this State for offenses that are classified as felonies and Class A or B misdemeanors and of all minors of the age of 10 and over who have been arrested for an

1 offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and may forward such fingerprints and descriptions for minors 2 3 arrested for Class A or B misdemeanors. An offense classified as a regulatory offense, as defined in the Unified Code of 4 5 Corrections, shall not be reported. Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois Vehicle Code shall not be 6 reported except for violations of Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, 7 or Section 11-501 of that Code. In addition, conservation 8 9 offenses, as defined in the Supreme Court Rule 501(c), that are 10 classified as Class B misdemeanors shall not be reported. Those 11 law enforcement records maintained by the Department for minors arrested for an offense prior to their 17th birthday, or minors 12 arrested for a non-felony offense, if committed by an adult, 13 14 prior to their 18th birthday, shall not be forwarded to the 15 Federal Bureau of Investigation unless those records relate to 16 an arrest in which a minor was charged as an adult under any of the transfer provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. 17 (Source: P.A. 98-528, eff. 1-1-15.) 18

(20 ILCS 2630/5.2)

- Sec. 5.2. Expungement and sealing.
- 21 (a) General Provisions.

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- (1) Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have the meanings set forth in this subsection, except when a particular context clearly requires a different meaning.
- 25 (A) The following terms shall have the meanings

1	ascribed to them in the Unified Code of Corrections,
2	730 ILCS 5/5-1-2 through 5/5-1-22:
3	(i) Business Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-2),
4	(ii) Charge (730 ILCS 5/5-1-3),
5	(iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),
6	(iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),
7	(v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),
8	(vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),
9	(vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),
10	(viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),
11	(ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),
12	(x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),
13	(xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS $5/5-1-17$ ),
14	(xii) Probation (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18),
15	(xii-1) Regulatory offense (730 ILCS
16	5/5-1-18.1-1),
17	(xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),
18	(xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS $5/5-1-21$ ), and
19	(xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).
20	(B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated
21	by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS
22	5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the
23	defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct
24	result of the charge.
25	(C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or
26	sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or upon a

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verdict or finding of quilty of an offense, rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury. An order of supervision successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of qualified defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) probation (as successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of supervision or an order of qualified probation that is terminated unsatisfactorily is conviction, a unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

- (D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(H)). As used in this Section, a minor traffic offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)) and a regulatory offense shall not be considered a criminal offense.
- (E) "Expunge" means to physically destroy the records or return them to the petitioner and to obliterate the petitioner's name from any official index or public record, or both. Nothing in this Act shall require the physical destruction of the circuit court file, but such records relating to arrests or

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charges, or both, ordered expunged shall be impounded required by subsections (d)(9)(A)(ii) and as (d)(9)(B)(ii).

- (F) As used in this Section, "last sentence" means the sentence, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(J)), for a criminal offense (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner included the criminal offense for which the or order of supervision or qualified sentence probation was imposed in his or her petition. If multiple sentences, orders of supervision, or orders of qualified probation terminate on the same day and are last in time, they shall be collectively considered the "last sentence" regardless of whether they were ordered to run concurrently.
- (G) "Minor traffic offense" means a petty offense, business offense, or Class C misdemeanor under the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a municipal or local ordinance.
- "Municipal ordinance violation" means offense defined by a municipal or local ordinance that is criminal in nature and with which the petitioner was charged or for which the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.

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- (I) "Petitioner" means an adult or a minor prosecuted as an adult who has applied for relief under this Section.
  - (J) "Qualified probation" means an order probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. For the purpose of this Section, "successful completion" of an order of qualified probation under Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act and Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act means that the probation was terminated satisfactorily and the judgment of conviction was vacated.
  - (K) "Seal" means to physically and electronically maintain the records, unless the records would otherwise be destroyed due to age, but to make the records unavailable without a court order, subject to

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the exceptions in Sections 12 and 13 of this Act. The petitioner's name shall also be obliterated from the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order to seal shall not be affected.

- (L) "Sexual offense committed against a minor" includes but is not limited to the offenses of indecent solicitation of a child or criminal sexual abuse when the victim of such offense is under 18 years of age.
- (M) "Terminate" as it relates to a sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation includes either satisfactory or unsatisfactory termination of the sentence, unless otherwise specified in this Section.
- (2) Minor Traffic Offenses. Orders of supervision or convictions for minor traffic offenses shall not affect a petitioner's eligibility to expunge or seal records pursuant to this Section.
- (2.5) Regulatory Offenses. Convictions or pleas of guilty for regulatory offenses shall not affect a petitioner's eligibility to expunge or seal records under this Section.
- Exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) (5), (b) (6), (b) (8), (e), (e-5), and (e-6)of this Section, the court shall not order:

(A) the sealing or expungement of the records of
arrests or charges not initiated by arrest that result
in an order of supervision for or conviction of: (i)
any sexual offense committed against a minor; (ii)
Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a
similar provision of a local ordinance; or (iii)
Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a
similar provision of a local ordinance, unless the
arrest or charge is for a misdemeanor violation of
subsection (a) of Section 11-503 or a similar provision
of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the
offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender
has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or
11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar
provision of a local ordinance.

- (B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)), unless the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.
- (C) the sealing of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest which result in an order of supervision, an order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)), or a conviction for the following offenses:
  - (i) offenses included in Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012

or a similar provision of a local ordinance, except

2	Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
3	Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a
4	local ordinance;
5	(ii) Section 11-1.50, 12-3.4, 12-15, 12-30,
6	26-5, or 48-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
7	Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a
8	local ordinance;
9	(iii) offenses defined as "crimes of violence"
10	in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act
11	or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
12	(iv) offenses which are Class A misdemeanors
13	under the Humane Care for Animals Act; or
14	(v) any offense or attempted offense that
15	would subject a person to registration under the
16	Sex Offender Registration Act.
17	(D) the sealing of the records of an arrest which
18	results in the petitioner being charged with a felony
19	offense or records of a charge not initiated by arrest
20	for a felony offense unless:
21	(i) the charge is amended to a misdemeanor and
22	is otherwise eligible to be sealed pursuant to
23	subsection (c);
24	(ii) the charge is brought along with another
25	charge as a part of one case and the charge results
26	in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the

conviction was reversed or vacated, and another

2	charge brought in the same case results in a
3	disposition for a misdemeanor offense that is
4	eligible to be sealed pursuant to subsection (c) or
5	a disposition listed in paragraph (i), (iii), or
6	(iv) of this subsection;
7	(iii) the charge results in first offender
8	probation as set forth in subsection (c)(2)(E);
9	(iv) the charge is for a felony offense listed
10	in subsection (c)(2)(F) or the charge is amended to
11	a felony offense listed in subsection (c)(2)(F);
12	(v) the charge results in acquittal,
13	dismissal, or the petitioner's release without
14	conviction; or
15	(vi) the charge results in a conviction, but
16	the conviction was reversed or vacated.
17	(b) Expungement.
18	(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to
19	expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not
20	initiated by arrest when:
21	(A) He or she has never been convicted of a
22	criminal offense; and
23	(B) Each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest
24	sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal,
25	dismissal, or the petitioner's release without
26	charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);

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- (ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of supervision and such supervision was successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a) (3) (A) or (a) (3) (B); or (iv) an order of defined qualified probation (as in subsection (a)(1)(J) and such probation was successfully completed by the petitioner.
- (2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge.
- (A) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunded resulted in an acquittal, dismissal, the petitioner's release without charging, or the reversal or vacation of a conviction, there is no waiting period to petition for the expungement of such records.
- (B) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of supervision, successfully completed by the petitioner, the following time frames will apply:
  - (i) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision under Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or under Section 11-1.50, 12-3.2, or 12-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall not

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be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

- (i-5) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance shall not be eligible for expungement until the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.
- (ii) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for any other offenses shall not be eligible for expungement until 2 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.
- (C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunded resulted in an order of qualified probation, successfully completed by the petitioner, such records shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the probation.
- (3) Those records maintained by the Department for

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persons arrested prior to their 17th birthday shall be expunded as provided in Section 5-915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

Whenever a person has been arrested for convicted of any offense, in the name of a person whose identity he or she has stolen or otherwise come into possession of, the aggrieved person from whom the identity was stolen or otherwise obtained without authorization, upon learning of the person having been arrested using his or her identity, may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit wherein the arrest was made, have a court order entered nunc pro tunc by the Chief Judge to correct the arrest record, conviction record, if any, and official records of the arresting authority, the Department, other criminal justice agencies, the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his or her name from all such records in connection with the arrest and conviction, if any, and by inserting in the records the name of the offender, if known or ascertainable, in lieu of the aggrieved's name. The records of the circuit court clerk shall be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the aggrieved person obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk

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before the entry of the order. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Department of State Police or other criminal justice agencies or prosecutors from listing under an offender's name the false names he or she has used.

- (5) Whenever a person has been convicted of criminal assault, aggravated criminal sexual predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, the victim of that offense may request that the State's Attorney of the county in which the conviction occurred file a verified petition with the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial to have a court order entered to seal the records of the circuit court clerk in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning that offense. However, the records of the arresting authority and the Department of State Police concerning the offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the circuit court clerk in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning the offense available for public inspection.
- (6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner was factually innocent of the charge, the court that finds the petitioner factually innocent of the charge shall enter an expungement

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order for the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

- Nothing in this Section shall prevent Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act.
- (8) If the petitioner has been granted a certificate of innocence under Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court that grants the certificate of innocence shall also enter an order expunging the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (h) of Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (c) Sealing.
  - (1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision

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_	of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights
2	to expungement of criminal records, this subsection
3	authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of
1	minors prosecuted as adults.

- (2) Eligible Records. The following records may be sealed:
  - (A) All arrests resulting in release without charging;
  - (B) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the conviction was reversed or vacated, except as excluded by subsection (a) (3) (B);
  - (C) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of supervision successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);
  - (D) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in convictions unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);
  - (E) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of first offender probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or Section 5-6-3.3 of the Unified Code of Corrections; and

<b>T</b>	(r) Allests of charges not initiated by affect
2	resulting in felony convictions for the following
3	offenses:
4	(i) Class 4 felony convictions for:
5	Prostitution under Section 11-14 of the
6	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of
7	2012.
8	Possession of cannabis under Section 4 of
9	the Cannabis Control Act.
10	Possession of a controlled substance under
11	Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled
12	Substances Act.
13	Offenses under the Methamphetamine
14	Precursor Control Act.
15	Offenses under the Steroid Control Act.
16	Theft under Section 16-1 of the Criminal
17	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
18	Retail theft under Section 16A-3 or
19	paragraph (a) of 16-25 of the Criminal Code of
20	1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
21	Deceptive practices under Section 17-1 of
22	the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code
23	of 2012.
24	Forgery under Section 17-3 of the Criminal
25	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
26	Possession of burglary tools under Section

1	19-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
2	Criminal Code of 2012.
3	(ii) Class 3 felony convictions for:
4	Theft under Section 16-1 of the Criminal
5	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
6	Retail theft under Section 16A-3 or
7	paragraph (a) of 16-25 of the Criminal Code of
8	1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
9	Deceptive practices under Section 17-1 of
10	the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code
11	of 2012.
12	Forgery under Section 17-3 of the Criminal
13	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
14	Possession with intent to manufacture or
15	deliver a controlled substance under Section
16	401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.
17	(3) When Records Are Eligible to Be Sealed. Records
18	identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2) may be
19	sealed as follows:
20	(A) Records identified as eligible under
21	subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) may be sealed at any
22	time.
23	(B) Records identified as eligible under
24	subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed (i) 3 years after
25	the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as
26	defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)) if the petitioner has

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never been convicted of a criminal offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(D)); or (ii) 4 years after the termination of the petitioner's last sentence defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)) if the petitioner has ever been convicted of a criminal offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(D)).

- (C) Records identified as eligible subsections (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), and (c)(2)(F) may be sealed 4 years after the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a) (1) (F)).
- Records identified in (D) subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) may be sealed after the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.
- (4) Subsequent felony convictions. A person may not have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as provided in this subsection (c) if he or she is convicted of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of prior felony convictions as provided in this subsection (c). The court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction records previously ordered sealed by the court.
- (5) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eliqible record under this subsection (c), the petitioner shall be informed by the court of the right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the

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- 1 sealing of the records.
  - following procedures apply (d) Procedure. The expungement under subsections (b), (e), and (e-6) and sealing under subsections (c) and (e-5):
    - (1) Filing the petition. Upon becoming eligible to petition for the expungement or sealing of records under Section, the petitioner shall file a requesting the expungement or sealing of records with the clerk of the court where the arrests occurred or the charges were brought, or both. If arrests occurred or charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, if not waived.
    - Contents of petition. The petition shall verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address and, for each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be sealed or expunged, the case number, the date of arrest (if any), the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the circuit court clerk of any change of his or her address. If petitioner has received a certificate of eligibility for sealing from the Prisoner Review Board under paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the certificate shall be attached to the

1 petition.

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- (3) Drug test. The petitioner must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within 30 days before the filing of the petition showing the absence within his or her body of all illegal substances as defined by the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the Cannabis Control Act if he or she is petitioning to:
  - (A) seal felony records under clause (c) (2) (E);
  - (B) seal felony records for a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act under clause (c) (2) (F);
    - (C) seal felony records under subsection (e-5); or
  - (D) expunge felony records of a qualified probation under clause (b)(1)(B)(iv).
- (4) Service of petition. The circuit court clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the petition and documentation to support the petition under subsection (e), (e-5), or (e-6) on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest.
  - (5) Objections.
    - (A) Any party entitled to notice of the petition

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may file an objection to the petition. All objections 1 shall be in writing, shall be filed with the circuit 2 3 court clerk, and shall state with specificity the basis of the objection. 4

- (B) Objections to a petition to expunge or seal must be filed within 60 days of the date of service of the petition.
- (6) Entry of order.
- (A) The Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the charge was brought, any judge of that circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, if any, shall rule on the petition to expunge or seal as set forth in this subsection (d)(6).
- (B) Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency, or the chief legal officer files an objection to the petition to expunde or seal within 60 days from the date of service of the petition, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition.
- (7) Hearings. If an objection is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition of the hearing date at least 30 days prior to the hearing. Prior to the hearing, the State's Attorney shall consult with the

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Department as to the appropriateness of the relief sought in the petition to expunge or seal. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence on whether the petition should or should not be granted, and shall grant or deny the petition to expunge or seal the records based on the evidence presented at the hearing. The court may consider the following:

- (A) the strength of the evidence supporting the defendant's conviction;
- (B) the reasons for retention of the conviction records by the State;
- (C) the petitioner's age, criminal record history, and employment history;
- (D) the period of time between the petitioner's arrest on the charge resulting in the conviction and the filing of the petition under this Section; and
- t.he specific adverse consequences petitioner may be subject to if the petition is denied.
- (8) Service of order. After entering an order to expunge or seal records, the court must provide copies of order to the Department, in a form and manner prescribed by the Department, to the petitioner, to the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, to the arresting agency, to the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest, and to such other criminal justice

1	agencies as may be ordered by the court.
2	(9) Implementation of order.
3	(A) Upon entry of an order to expunge records
4	pursuant to (b)(2)(A) or (b)(2)(B)(ii), or both:
5	(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined
6	in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency,
7	the Department, and any other agency as ordered by
8	the court, within 60 days of the date of service of
9	the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or
10	reconsider the order is filed pursuant to
11	paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
12	(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk
13	shall be impounded until further order of the court
14	upon good cause shown and the name of the
15	petitioner obliterated on the official index
16	required to be kept by the circuit court clerk
17	under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but
18	the order shall not affect any index issued by the
19	circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;
20	and
21	(iii) in response to an inquiry for expunged
22	records, the court, the Department, or the agency
23	receiving such inquiry, shall reply as it does in
24	response to inquiries when no records ever
25	existed.

(B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records

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1	pursuant	to	(b)	(2	) (	(B)	(i	or (	(b)	(	2)	(C	٠.	or	both:
	purbuant		$(\mathcal{L})$	/ ( _	, ,	$( \cup )$	(	, От	$(\mathcal{L})$	/ \ 4	<u>-                                    </u>	( )	, ,	$O_{\perp}$	DOCII.

- (i) the records shall be expunded (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
- (ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;
- (iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section:
- (iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the

same or a similar offense or for the purpose of 1 sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the 2 3 Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and 4 5 (v) in response to an inquiry for such records from anyone not authorized by law to access such 6 7 records, the court, the Department, or the agency 8 receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in 9 response to inquiries when no records ever 10 existed. (B-5) Upon entry of an order to expunge records 11 under subsection (e-6): 12 13 (i) the records shall be expunged (as defined 14 in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency 15 and any other agency as ordered by the court, 16 within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider 17 the order is filed under paragraph (12) of 18 19 subsection (d) of this Section; 20 (ii) the records of the circuit court clerk 2.1 shall be impounded until further order of the court 22 upon good cause shown and the name of the 23 petitioner obliterated on the official index 24 required to be kept by the circuit court clerk 25 under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but

the order shall not affect any index issued by the

circuit court clerk before the entry of the order; 1 2 (iii) the records shall be impounded by the 3 Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion 4 5 to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed under paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this 6 7 Section: 8 (iv) records impounded by the Department may 9 be disseminated by the Department only as required 10 by law or to the arresting authority, the State's 11 Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of 12 13 sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the 14 Department of Corrections upon conviction for any 15 offense; and 16 (v) in response to an inquiry for these records 17 from anyone not authorized by law to access the records, the court, the Department, or the agency 18 19 receiving the inquiry shall reply as it does in 20 response to inquiries when no records ever existed. 2.1 22 (C) Upon entry of an order to seal records under 23 subsection (c), the arresting agency, any other agency 24 as ordered by the court, the Department, and the court 25 shall seal the records (as defined in subsection

(a)(1)(K)). In response to an inquiry for such records

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from anyone not authorized by law to access such records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

- (D) The Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with each order to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the date of service of that order or, if a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider is filed, within 60 days of service of the order resolving the motion, if that order requires the Department to expunge or seal records. In the event of an appeal from the circuit court order, the Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with an Appellate Court or Supreme Court judgment to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the issuance of the court's mandate. The notice is not required while any motion to vacate, modify, reconsider, or any appeal or petition for discretionary appellate review, is pending.
- (10) Fees. The Department may charge the petitioner a fee equivalent to the cost of processing any order to expunge or seal records. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts Act to the contrary, the circuit court clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by the circuit court clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the

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petition to seal or expunge, the circuit court clerk shall deposit \$10 into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to be used to offset the costs incurred by the circuit court clerk in performing the additional duties required to serve the petition to seal or expunge on all parties. The circuit court clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund.

- (11) Final Order. No court order issued under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.
- (12) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. Under Section 2-1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the petitioner or any party entitled to notice may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order granting or denying the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days of service of the order. If filed more than 60 days after service of the order, a petition to vacate, modify, or reconsider shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon filing of a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider, notice of the motion shall be served upon the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.

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- (13) Effect of Order. An order granting a petition under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall not be considered void because it fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or because of any error asserted in a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider. The circuit court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the order is voidable and to vacate, modify, or reconsider its terms based on a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d).
- (14) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Seal Records. Unless a court has entered a stay of an order granting a petition to seal, all parties entitled to notice of the petition must fully comply with the terms of the order within 60 days of service of the order even if a party is seeking relief from the order through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order.
- (15) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Expunge Records. While a party is seeking relief from the order granting the petition to expunge through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order, and unless a court has entered a stay of that order, the parties entitled to notice of the petition must seal, but need not expunde, the records until there is a final order on the motion for relief or, in the case of an appeal, the issuance of that court's mandate.

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(16) The changes to this subsection (d) made by Public Act 98-163 this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly apply to all petitions pending on August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163) this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and to all orders ruling on a petition to expunge or seal on or after August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163) this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly.

(e) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expundement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been pardoned but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the

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Department may be disseminated by the Department only to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was pardoned.

(e-5) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for sealing by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes sealing, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered sealing the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order

shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of sealing, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for sealing.

(e-6) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for expungement by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner

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obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all expunded records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for expungement.

(f) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their criminal records under Public Act 93-211. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois Department of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a manner that would allow the

- 1 identification of any particular individual or employing unit.
- 2 The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no
- 3 later than September 1, 2010.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 97-443, eff. 8-19-11; 97-698, eff. 1-1-13;
- 5 97-1026, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1109, eff.
- 1-1-13; 97-1118, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1120, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, 6
- eff. 1-25-13; 98-133, eff. 1-1-14; 98-142, eff. 1-1-14; 98-163, 7
- eff. 8-5-13; 98-164, eff. 1-1-14; 98-399, eff. 8-16-13; revised 8
- 9 9-4-13.
- 10 Section 10. The Clerks of Courts Act is amended by changing
- Sections 16, 27.1a, 27.2a, and 27.3b as follows: 11
- 12 (705 ILCS 105/16) (from Ch. 25, par. 16)
- 13 Sec. 16. Records kept by the clerks of the circuit courts
- 14 are subject to the provisions of "The Local Records Act",
- approved August 18, 1961, as amended. 15
- Unless otherwise provided by rule or administrative order 16
- of the Supreme Court, the respective clerks of the circuit 17
- 18 courts shall keep in their offices the following books:
- 19 1. A general docket, upon which shall be entered all suits,
- 20 in the order in which they are commenced.
- 2. Two well-bound books, to be denominated "Plaintiff's 21
- 22 Index to Court Records," and "Defendant's Index to Court
- 23 Records" to be ruled and printed substantially in the following
- 24 manner:

Τ		• • • • • • • •
2	Plaintiffs Defendants Kind of Date Record	Pages
3	Action Commenced Book	
4		
5		
6		
7	Date of Judgment	
8	judgment docket	
9		
10	Book Page	
11		
12	CertificateSatisfie	∍d
13	Certificate Certificate of or not	Number
14	of levy of sale redemption satisfie	ed of case
15		
16	Fee Book Book Page Book Page	
17		• • • • • • • •
18	All cases shall be entered in such books, in all	phabetical
19	order, by the name of each plaintiff and defendant.	The books
20	shall set forth the names of the parties, kind of ac	tion, date
21	commenced, the record books and pages on which the	cases are
22	recorded, the date of judgment, books and pages of th	e judgment
23	dockets, fee book, certificates of levy, sale and	redemption
24	records on which they are entered satisfied or not	satisfied,
25	and number of case. The defendant's index shall be	ruled and
26	printed in the same manner as the plaintiff's e	xcent the

- 1 parties shall be reversed.
- 3. Proper books of record, with indices, showing the names of all parties to any action or judgment therein recorded, with a reference to the page where it is recorded.
- 5 4. A judgment docket, in which all final judgments (except child support orders as hereinafter provided) shall be minuted 6 at the time they are entered, or within 60 days thereafter in 7 alphabetical order, by the name of every person against whom 8 the judgment is entered, showing, in the proper columns ruled 9 10 for that purpose, the names of the parties, the date, nature of 11 the judgment, amount of the judgment and costs in separate items, for which it is issued, to whom issued, when returned, 12 13 and the manner of its enforcement; a blank column shall be kept in which may be entered a note of the satisfaction or other 14 15 disposition of the judgment or order and when satisfied by 16 enforcement or otherwise, or set aside or enjoined; the clerk shall enter a minute thereof in such column, showing how 17 18 disposed of, the date and the book and page, where the evidence 19 thereof is to be found. In the case of child support orders or 20 modifications of such orders entered on or after May 1, 1987, the clerk shall minute such orders or modifications in the 21 22 manner and form provided herein but shall not minute every 23 child support installment when due or every child support 24 payment when made. Such dockets may be searched by persons, at 25 all reasonable times without fee.
  - 5. A fee book, in which shall be distinctly set down, in

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items, the proper title of the cause and heads, the cost of each action, including clerk's, sheriff's and witness' fees, stating the name of each witness having claimed attendance in respect of the trial or hearing of such action with the number of days attended. It shall not be necessary to insert the cost in the judgment; but whenever an action is determined and final judgment entered, the costs of each party litigant shall be made up and entered in such fee book, which shall be considered a part of the record and judgment, subject, however, at all times to be corrected by the court; and the prevailing party shall be considered as having recovered judgment for the amount of the costs so taxed in his or her favor, and the same shall be included in the certified copy of such judgment, and a bill thereof accompanying certified copy of the judgment. If any clerk shall issue a fee bill or a bill of costs, with the certified copy of the judgment without first entering the same in the fee book, or if any such bill of costs or fee bill shall be issued which shall not be in substance a copy of the recorded bill, the same shall be void. Any person having paid such bill of costs or fee bill, may recover from the clerk the amount thereof, with costs of the action, in any circuit court.

6. Such other books of record and entry as are provided by law, or may be required in the proper performance of their duties. All records, dockets and books required by law to be kept by such clerks shall be deemed public records, and shall at all times be open to inspection without fee or reward, and

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1 all persons shall have free access for inspection examination to such records, docket and books, and also to all 2 papers on file in the different clerks' offices and shall have 3 4 the right to take memoranda and abstracts thereto.

7. Upon final disposition and payment of all fines and costs in relation to a regulatory offense after a court appearance before a judge, the judge shall order the sealing of the records of or relating to the regulatory offense from the official records kept by the circuit court clerk, as well as the obliteration of the name of the defendant from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under this Section. Upon final disposition and payment of all fines and costs in relation to a regulatory offense when a court appearance before a judge did not occur, the circuit court clerk shall immediately seek a court order to seal the records of or relating to the regulatory offense from the official records kept by the circuit court clerk, as well as the obliteration of the name of the defendant from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under this Section. Upon entry of a sealing order, no information of any character relating to its records shall be given or furnished by the circuit court clerk to any person, bureau, or institution other than as provided in this Act or other State law, or when a governmental unit is required by state or federal law to consider this information in the performance of its duties. The circuit court clerk shall retain the records

- 1 sealed under this clause 7. The sealed records maintained under
- this clause; however, are exempt from disclosure under the 2
- 3 Freedom of Information Act.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 85-1156.)
- 5 (705 ILCS 105/27.1a) (from Ch. 25, par. 27.1a)
- Sec. 27.1a. The fees of the clerks of the circuit court in 6
- all counties having a population of not more than 500,000 7
- 8 inhabitants in the instances described in this Section shall be
- 9 as provided in this Section. In those instances where a minimum
- 10 and maximum fee is stated, the clerk of the circuit court must
- 11 charge the minimum fee listed and may charge up to the maximum
- 12 fee if the county board has by resolution increased the fee.
- 13 The fees shall be paid in advance and shall be as follows:
- 14 (a) Civil Cases.
- 15 The fee for filing a complaint, petition, or other
- pleading initiating a civil action, with the following 16
- exceptions, shall be a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of 17
- 18 \$160.
- 19 (A) When the amount of money or damages or the
- value of personal property claimed does not exceed 20
- \$250, \$10. 21
- (B) When that amount exceeds \$250 but does not 22
- 23 exceed \$500, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$20.
- 24 (C) When that amount exceeds \$500 but does not
- 25 exceed \$2500, a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$40.

L	(D)	When	that	amount	exce	eds \$	32500	but	does	not
2	exceed S	\$15,000	), a n	ninimum	of \$25	and	a max	imum	of \$	75.

- (E) For the exercise of eminent domain, a minimum of \$45 and a maximum of \$150. For each additional lot or tract of land or right or interest therein subject to be condemned, the damages in respect to which shall require separate assessment by a jury, a minimum of \$45 and a maximum of \$150.
- 9 (a-1) Family.

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- For filing a petition under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, \$25.
- For filing a petition for a marriage license, \$10.
- For performing a marriage in court, \$10.
- For filing a petition under the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984, \$40.
- 16 (b) Forcible Entry and Detainer.
- 17 In each forcible entry and detainer case when the 18 plaintiff seeks possession only or unites with his or her claim for possession of the property a claim for rent or 19 20 damages or both in the amount of \$15,000 or less, a minimum 2.1 of \$10 and a maximum of \$50. When the plaintiff unites his 22 or her claim for possession with a claim for rent or damages or both exceeding \$15,000, a minimum of \$40 and a 23 24 maximum of \$160.
- 25 (c) Counterclaim or Joining Third Party Defendant.
- When any defendant files a counterclaim as part of his

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or her answer or otherwise or joins another party as a third party defendant, or both, the defendant shall pay a fee for each counterclaim or third party action in an amount equal to the fee he or she would have had to pay had he or she brought a separate action for the relief sought in the counterclaim or against the third party defendant, less the amount of the appearance fee, if that has been paid.

(d) Confession of Judgment.

In a confession of judgment when the amount does not exceed \$1500, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$50. When the amount exceeds \$1500, but does not exceed \$15,000, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$115. When the amount exceeds \$15,000, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$200.

(e) Appearance.

The fee for filing an appearance in each civil case shall be a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$60, except as follows:

- (A) When the plaintiff in a forcible entry and detainer case seeks possession only, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$50.
- (B) When the amount in the case does not exceed \$1500, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$30.
- (C) When that amount exceeds \$1500 but does not exceed \$15,000, a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$60.
- (f) Garnishment, Wage Deduction, and Citation.

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In garnishment affidavit, wage deduction affidavit, and citation petition when the amount does not exceed \$1,000, a minimum of \$5 and a maximum of \$15; when the amount exceeds \$1,000 but does not exceed \$5,000, a minimum of \$5 and a maximum of \$30; and when the amount exceeds \$5,000, a minimum of \$5 and a maximum of \$50.

### (g) Petition to Vacate or Modify.

- (1) Petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order of court, except in forcible entry and detainer cases and small claims cases or a petition to reopen an estate, to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, if filed before 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$50.
- (2) Petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order of court, except a petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support or to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, if filed later than 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$75.
- (3) Petition to vacate order of bond forfeiture, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$40.

#### 24 (h) Mailing.

When the clerk is required to mail, the fee will be a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of \$10, plus the cost of

- 1 postage.
- (i) Certified Copies. 2
- Each certified copy of a judgment after the first, 3
- except in small claims and forcible entry and detainer 4
- 5 cases, a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of \$10.
- (j) Habeas Corpus. 6
- For filing a petition for relief by habeas corpus, a 7
- 8 minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$100.
- 9 (k) Certification, Authentication, and Reproduction.
- 10 (1) Each certification or authentication for taking
- the acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument in writing 11
- with the seal of office, a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of 12
- 13 \$6.
- 14 (2) Court appeals when original documents
- 15 forwarded, under 100 pages, plus delivery and costs, a
- minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$60. 16
- Court appeals when original documents 17
- forwarded, over 100 pages, plus delivery and costs, a 18
- minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$150. 19
- 20 (4) Court appeals when original documents
- 2.1 forwarded, over 200 pages, an additional fee of a minimum
- 22 of 20 cents and a maximum of 25 cents per page.
- 23 (5) For reproduction of any document contained in the
- 24 clerk's files:
- 25 (A) First page, a minimum of \$1 and a maximum of
- 26 \$2.

- 1 (B) Next 19 pages, 50 cents per page.
- (C) All remaining pages, 25 cents per page. 2
- 3 (1) Remands.

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In any cases remanded to the Circuit Court from the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court for a new trial, the clerk shall file the remanding order and reinstate the case with either its original number or a new number. The Clerk shall not charge any new or additional fee for the reinstatement. Upon reinstatement the Clerk shall advise the parties of the reinstatement. A party shall have the same right to a jury trial on remand and reinstatement as he or she had before the appeal, and no additional or new fee or charge shall be made for a jury trial after remand.

14 (m) Record Search.

> For each record search, within a division or municipal district, the clerk shall be entitled to a search fee of a minimum of \$4 and a maximum of \$6 for each year searched.

(n) Hard Copy. 18

> For each page of hard copy print output, when case records are maintained on an automated medium, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of a minimum of \$4 and a maximum of \$6.

(o) Index Inquiry and Other Records.

No fee shall be charged for а single plaintiff/defendant index inquiry or single case record inquiry when this request is made in person and the records are maintained in a current automated medium, and when no hard copy print output is requested. The fees to be charged management records, multiple case records, multiple journal records may be specified by the Chief guidelines pursuant to the for access dissemination of information approved by the Supreme Court.

8 (p) (Blank).

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- 9 (q) Alias Summons.
- 10 For each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk, a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of \$5. 11
- (r) Other Fees. 12

Any fees not covered in this Section shall be set by rule or administrative order of the Circuit Court with the approval of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The clerk of the circuit court may provide additional services for which there is no fee specified by statute in connection with the operation of the clerk's office as may be requested by the public and agreed to by the clerk and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court. Any charges for additional services shall be as agreed to between the clerk and the party making the request and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any clerk to provide any service not otherwise required by law.

(s) Jury Services.

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The clerk shall be entitled to receive, in addition to other fees allowed by law, the sum of a minimum of \$62.50 and a maximum of \$212.50, as a fee for the services of a jury in every civil action not quasi-criminal in its nature and not a proceeding for the exercise of the right of eminent domain and in every other action wherein the right of trial by jury is or may be given by law. The jury fee shall be paid by the party demanding a jury at the time of filing the jury demand. If the fee is not paid by either party, no jury shall be called in the action or proceeding, and the same shall be tried by the court without a jury.

### (t) Voluntary Assignment.

For filing each deed of voluntary assignment, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$20; for recording the same, a minimum of 25 cents and a maximum of 50 cents for each 100 words. Exceptions filed to claims presented to an assignee of a debtor who has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be considered and treated, for the purpose of taxing costs therein, as actions in which the party or parties filing the exceptions shall be considered as party or parties plaintiff, and the claimant or claimants as party or parties defendant, and those parties respectively shall pay to the clerk the same fees as provided by this Section to be paid in other actions.

(u) Expungement Petition.

The clerk shall be entitled to receive a fee of a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$60 for each expungement petition filed and an additional fee of a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of \$4 for each certified copy of an order to expunge arrest records.

### (v) Probate.

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The clerk is entitled to receive the fees specified in this subsection (v), which shall be paid in advance, except that, for good cause shown, the court may suspend, reduce, or release the costs payable under this subsection:

- (1) For administration of the estate of a decedent (whether testate or intestate) or of a missing person, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$150, plus the fees specified in subsection (v)(3), except:
  - When the value of the real and personal property does not exceed \$15,000, the fee shall be a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$40.
  - (B) When (i) proof of heirship alone is made, (ii) a domestic or foreign will is admitted to probate without administration (including proof of heirship), or (iii) letters of office are issued for a particular purpose without administration of the estate, the fee shall be a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$40.
    - (C) For filing a petition to sell Real Estate, \$50.
- (2) For administration of the estate of a ward, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$75, plus the fees

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- When the value of the real and personal property does not exceed \$15,000, the fee shall be a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$40.
- (B) When (i) letters of office are issued to a guardian of the person or persons, but not of the estate or (ii) letters of office are issued in the estate of a ward without administration of the estate, including filing or joining in the filing of a tax return or releasing a mortgage or consenting to the marriage of the ward, the fee shall be a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$20.
  - (C) For filing a Petition to sell Real Estate, \$50.
- (3) In addition to the fees payable under subsection (v)(1) or (v)(2) of this Section, the following fees are payable:
  - (A) For each account (other than one final account) filed in the estate of a decedent, or ward, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$25.
  - (B) For filing a claim in an estate when the amount claimed is \$150 or more but less than \$500, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$25; when the amount claimed is \$500 or more but less than \$10,000, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$40; when the amount claimed is \$10,000 or more, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$60; provided that the court in allowing a claim may add to

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the amount allowed the filing fee paid by the claimant.

- (C) For filing in an estate a claim, petition, or supplemental proceeding based upon an action seeking equitable relief including the construction or contest of a will, enforcement of a contract to make a will, and proceedings involving testamentary trusts or the appointment of testamentary trustees, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$60.
- (D) For filing in an estate (i) the appearance of any person for the purpose of consent or (ii) the administrator, appearance of an executor, administrator to collect, guardian, guardian ad litem, or special administrator, no fee.
- (E) Except as provided in subsection (v)(3)(D), for filing the appearance of any person or persons, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$30.
- (F) For each jury demand, a minimum of \$62.50 and a maximum of \$137.50.
- (G) For disposition of the collection of a judgment or settlement of an action or claim for wrongful death of a decedent or of any cause of action of a ward, when there is no other administration of the estate, a minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$50, less any amount paid under subsection (v)(1)(B) or (v)(2)(B) except that if the amount involved does not exceed \$5,000, the fee, including any amount paid under subsection

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-	(v) (1) (B)	or	(V) (	2)(B),	shall	be	a	minimum	of	\$10	and	a
2	maximum of	\$2	0.									

- (H) For each certified copy of letters of office, of court order or other certification, a minimum of \$1 and a maximum of \$2, plus a minimum of 50 cents and a maximum of \$1 per page in excess of 3 pages for the document certified.
- (I) For each exemplification, a minimum of \$1 and a maximum of \$2, plus the fee for certification.
- (4) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay the cost of publication by the clerk directly to the newspaper.
- (5) The person on whose behalf a charge is incurred for witness, court reporter, appraiser, or other miscellaneous fee shall pay the same directly to the person entitled thereto.
- (6) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay to the clerk all postage charges incurred by the clerk in mailing petitions, orders, notices, or other documents pursuant to the provisions of the Probate Act of 1975.
- (w) Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Costs and Fees.
  - (1) The clerk shall be entitled to costs in all criminal and quasi-criminal cases from each person convicted or sentenced to supervision therein as follows:

1	(A) Felony complaints, a minimum of $$40$ and a
2	maximum of \$100.
3	(B) Misdemeanor complaints, a minimum of \$25 and a
4	maximum of \$75.
5	(C) Business offense complaints, a minimum of \$25
6	and a maximum of \$75.
7	(D) Petty offense complaints, a minimum of \$25 and
8	a maximum of \$75.
9	(E) Minor traffic or ordinance violations, \$10.
10	(E-5) Regulatory offense violations, \$10.
11	(F) When court appearance required, \$15.
12	(G) Motions to vacate or amend final orders, a
13	minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40.
14	(H) Motions to vacate bond forfeiture orders, a
15	minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40.
16	(I) Motions to vacate ex parte judgments, whenever
17	filed, a minimum of $$20$ and a maximum of $$40$ .
18	(J) Motions to vacate judgment on forfeitures,
19	whenever filed, a minimum of $$20$ and a maximum of $$40$ .
20	(K) Motions to vacate "failure to appear" or
21	"failure to comply" notices sent to the Secretary of
22	State, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40.
23	(2) In counties having a population of not more than
24	500,000 inhabitants, when the violation complaint is
25	issued by a municipal police department, the clerk shall be
26	entitled to costs from each person convicted therein as

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(A) Minor traffic or ordinance violations, \$10. 2

### (A-5) Regulatory offense violations, \$10.

- (B) When court appearance required, \$15.
- (3) In ordinance violation cases punishable by fine only, the clerk of the circuit court shall be entitled to receive, unless the fee is excused upon a finding by the court that the defendant is indigent, in addition to other fees or costs allowed or imposed by law, the sum of a minimum of \$62.50 and a maximum of \$137.50 as a fee for the services of a jury. The jury fee shall be paid by the defendant at the time of filing his or her jury demand. If the fee is not so paid by the defendant, no jury shall be called, and the case shall be tried by the court without a jury.
- (x) Transcripts of Judgment.

For the filing of a transcript of judgment, the clerk shall be entitled to the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.

- (y) Change of Venue.
  - (1) For the filing of a change of case on a change of venue, the clerk shall be entitled to the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.
  - (2) The fee for the preparation and certification of a record on a change of venue to another jurisdiction, when original documents are forwarded, a minimum of \$10 and a

- 1 maximum of \$40.
- 2 (z) Tax objection complaints.

3 For each tax objection complaint containing one or more objections, regardless of the number of parcels 4 5 involved or the number of taxpayers joining on the complaint, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$50. 6

(aa) Tax Deeds.

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- (1) Petition for tax deed, if only one parcel is involved, a minimum of \$45 and a maximum of \$200.
- 10 (2) For each additional parcel, add a fee of a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$60. 11
- (bb) Collections. 12
  - (1) For all collections made of others, except the State and county and except in maintenance or child support cases, a sum equal to a minimum of 2% and a maximum of 2.5% of the amount collected and turned over.
    - (2) Interest earned on any funds held by the clerk shall be turned over to the county general fund as an earning of the office.
    - (3) For any check, draft, or other bank instrument returned to the clerk for non-sufficient funds, account closed, or payment stopped, \$25.
    - (4) In child support and maintenance cases, the clerk, if authorized by an ordinance of the county board, may collect an annual fee of up to \$36 from the person making payment for maintaining child support records and the

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processing of support orders to the State of Illinois KIDS system and the recording of payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. This fee shall be in addition to and separate from amounts ordered to be paid as maintenance or child support and shall be deposited into a Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund, of which the clerk shall be the custodian, ex-officio, to be used by the clerk to maintain child support orders and record all payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. The clerk may recover from the person making the maintenance or child support payment any additional cost incurred in the collection of this annual fee.

The clerk shall also be entitled to a fee of \$5 for certifications made to the Secretary of State as provided in Section 7-703 of the Family Financial Responsibility Law and these fees shall also be deposited into the Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund.

(cc) Corrections of Numbers.

For correction of the case number, case title, or attorney computer identification number, if required by rule of court, on any document filed in the clerk's office, to be charged against the party that filed the document, a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$25.

(dd) Exceptions.

(1) The fee requirements of this Section shall not

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apply to police departments or other law enforcement agencies. In this Section, "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the State or a unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances. "Law enforcement agency" also means the Attorney General or any state's attorney.

- (2) No fee provided herein shall be charged to any unit of local government or school district.
- (3) The fee requirements of this Section shall not apply to any action instituted under subsection (b) of Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code by a private owner or tenant of real property within 1200 feet of a dangerous or unsafe building seeking an order compelling the owner or owners of the building to take any of the actions authorized under that subsection.
- (4) The fee requirements of this Section shall not apply to the filing of any commitment petition or petition for an order authorizing the administration of psychotropic medication or electroconvulsive therapy under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code.

# (ee) Adoptions.

- (1) For an adoption ..... \$65
- (2) Upon good cause shown, the court may waive the adoption filing fee in a special needs adoption. The term "special needs adoption" shall have the meaning ascribed to

- 1 it by the Illinois Department of Children and Family
- Services. 2
- 3 (ff) Adoption exemptions.
- 4 No fee other than that set forth in subsection (ee) 5 shall be charged to any person in connection with an adoption proceeding nor may any fee be 6 charged for proceedings for the appointment of a 7 confidential
- 8 intermediary under the Adoption Act.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 95-172, eff. 8-14-07; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)
- 10 (705 ILCS 105/27.2a) (from Ch. 25, par. 27.2a)
- Sec. 27.2a. The fees of the clerks of the circuit court in 11
- 12 all counties having a population of 3,000,000 or more
- inhabitants in the instances described in this Section shall be 13
- 14 as provided in this Section. In those instances where a minimum
- 15 and maximum fee is stated, the clerk of the circuit court must
- 16 charge the minimum fee listed and may charge up to the maximum
- 17 fee if the county board has by resolution increased the fee.
- 18 The fees shall be paid in advance and shall be as follows:
- (a) Civil Cases. 19
- The fee for filing a complaint, petition, or other 20 21 pleading initiating a civil action, with the following 22 exceptions, shall be a minimum of \$190 and a maximum of 23 \$240.
- 24 (A) When the amount of money or damages or the 25 value of personal property claimed does not exceed

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1	\$250, a minimum of $$15$ and a maximum of $$22$ .
2	(B) When that amount exceeds \$250 but does not
3	exceed \$1000, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$75.
4	(C) When that amount exceeds \$1000 but does not
5	exceed \$2500, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$80.
6	(D) When that amount exceeds \$2500 but does not
7	exceed \$5000, a minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$130.
8	(E) When that amount exceeds \$5000 but does not
9	exceed \$15,000, \$150.
10	(F) For the exercise of eminent domain, \$150. For
11	each additional lot or tract of land or right or
12	interest therein subject to be condemned, the damages
13	in respect to which shall require separate assessment
14	by a jury, \$150.
15	(G) For the final determination of parking,
16	standing, and compliance violations and final
17	administrative decisions issued after hearings
18	regarding vehicle immobilization and impoundment made
19	pursuant to Sections 3-704.1, 6-306.5, and 11-208.3 of
20	the Illinois Vehicle Code, \$25.
21	(H) No fees shall be charged by the clerk to a
22	petitioner in any order of protection including, but
23	not limited to, filing, modifying, withdrawing,
24	certifying, or photocopying petitions for orders of

protection, or for issuing alias summons, or for any

related filing service, certifying, modifying,

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- 1 vacating, or photocopying any orders of protection.
- 2 (b) Forcible Entry and Detainer.

In each forcible entry and detainer case when the plaintiff seeks possession only or unites with his or her claim for possession of the property a claim for rent or damages or both in the amount of \$15,000 or less, a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$140. When the plaintiff unites his or her claim for possession with a claim for rent or damages or both exceeding \$15,000, a minimum of \$225 and a maximum of \$335.

(c) Counterclaim or Joining Third Party Defendant.

When any defendant files a counterclaim as part of his or her answer or otherwise or joins another party as a third party defendant, or both, the defendant shall pay a fee for each counterclaim or third party action in an amount equal to the fee he or she would have had to pay had he or she brought a separate action for the relief sought in the counterclaim or against the third party defendant, less the amount of the appearance fee, if that has been paid.

(d) Confession of Judgment.

In a confession of judgment when the amount does not exceed \$1500, a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$70. When the amount exceeds \$1500, but does not exceed \$5000, a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$150. When the amount exceeds \$5000, but does not exceed \$15,000, a minimum of

1	\$175	and	а	maxim	ıum	of	\$260	•	When t	he	amount	exceeds
2	\$15,0	00, a	mi	nimum	of	\$250	and	a	maximum	of	\$310.	

(e) Appearance.

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The fee for filing an appearance in each civil case shall be a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$110, except as follows:

- (A) When the plaintiff in a forcible entry and detainer case seeks possession only, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$80.
- (B) When the amount in the case does not exceed \$1500, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$80.
  - (C) When that amount exceeds \$1500 but does not exceed \$15,000, a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$90.
- (f) Garnishment, Wage Deduction, and Citation.

In garnishment affidavit, wage deduction affidavit, and citation petition when the amount does not exceed \$1,000, a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$25; when the amount exceeds \$1,000 but does not exceed \$5,000, a minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$45; and when the amount exceeds \$5,000, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$80.

- (g) Petition to Vacate or Modify.
  - (1) Petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order of court, except in forcible entry and detainer cases and small claims cases or a petition to reopen an estate, to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or to modify, suspend, or

- 1 terminate an order for withholding, if filed before 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order, a minimum of \$50 2 3 and a maximum of \$60.
  - (2) Petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order of court, except a petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support or to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, if filed later than 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order, a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$90.
- 10 (3) Petition to vacate order of bond forfeiture, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$80. 11
- (h) Mailing. 12

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- 13 When the clerk is required to mail, the fee will be a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$15, plus the cost of 14 15 postage.
- 16 (i) Certified Copies.
- Each certified copy of a judgment after the first, 17 18 except in small claims and forcible entry and detainer 19 cases, a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$20.
- 20 (j) Habeas Corpus.
- 2.1 For filing a petition for relief by habeas corpus, a minimum of \$125 and a maximum of \$190. 22
- 23 (k) Certification, Authentication, and Reproduction.
- 24 (1) Each certification or authentication for taking 25 the acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument in writing 26 with the seal of office, a minimum of \$6 and a maximum of

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- Court appeals when original documents 2 (2) 3 forwarded, under 100 pages, plus delivery and costs, a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$110. 4
  - Court appeals when original documents forwarded, over 100 pages, plus delivery and costs, a minimum of \$150 and a maximum of \$185.
    - Court appeals when original documents forwarded, over 200 pages, an additional fee of a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 30 cents per page.
    - (5) For reproduction of any document contained in the clerk's files:
      - (A) First page, \$2.
- 14 (B) Next 19 pages, 50 cents per page.
- 15 (C) All remaining pages, 25 cents per page.
- 16 (1) Remands.

In any cases remanded to the Circuit Court from the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court for a new trial, the clerk shall file the remanding order and reinstate the case with either its original number or a new number. The Clerk shall not charge any new or additional fee for the reinstatement. Upon reinstatement the Clerk shall advise the parties of the reinstatement. A party shall have the same right to a jury trial on remand and reinstatement as he or she had before the appeal, and no additional or new fee or charge shall be made for a jury trial after remand.

- 1 (m) Record Search.
- For each record search, within a division or municipal 2
- 3 district, the clerk shall be entitled to a search fee of a
- 4 minimum of \$6 and a maximum of \$9 for each year searched.
- 5 (n) Hard Copy.
- For each page of hard copy print output, when case 6
- records are maintained on an automated medium, the clerk 7
- shall be entitled to a fee of a minimum of \$6 and a maximum 8
- 9 of \$9.
- 10 (o) Index Inquiry and Other Records.
- 11 No fee shall charged be for a single 12 plaintiff/defendant index inquiry or single case record
- 13 inquiry when this request is made in person and the records
- 14 are maintained in a current automated medium, and when no
- 15 hard copy print output is requested. The fees to be charged
- 16 management records, multiple case records,
- multiple journal records may be specified by the Chief 17
- 18 Judge pursuant to the quidelines for access
- 19 dissemination of information approved by the Supreme
- 20 Court.
- 2.1 (p) (Blank).
- 22 (q) Alias Summons.
- 23 For each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk,
- 24 a minimum of \$5 and a maximum of \$6.
- 25 (r) Other Fees.
- 26 Any fees not covered in this Section shall be set by

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rule or administrative order of the Circuit Court with the approval of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The clerk of the circuit court may provide additional services for which there is no fee specified by statute in connection with the operation of the clerk's office as may be requested by the public and agreed to by the clerk and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court. Any charges for additional services shall be as agreed to between the clerk and the party making the request and approved by the chief judge of the circuit court. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any clerk to provide any service not otherwise required by law.

## (s) Jury Services.

The clerk shall be entitled to receive, in addition to other fees allowed by law, the sum of a minimum of \$212.50 and maximum of \$230, as a fee for the services of a jury in every civil action not quasi-criminal in its nature and not a proceeding for the exercise of the right of eminent domain and in every other action wherein the right of trial by jury is or may be given by law. The jury fee shall be paid by the party demanding a jury at the time of filing the jury demand. If the fee is not paid by either party, no jury shall be called in the action or proceeding, and the same shall be tried by the court without a jury.

### (t) Voluntary Assignment.

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For filing each deed of voluntary assignment, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40; for recording the same, a minimum of 50¢ and a maximum of \$0.80 for each 100 words. Exceptions filed to claims presented to an assignee of a debtor who has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be considered and treated, for the purpose of taxing costs therein, as actions in which the party or parties filing the exceptions shall be considered party or parties plaintiff, and the claimant or claimants as party or parties defendant, and those parties respectively shall pay to the clerk the same fees as provided by this Section to be paid in other actions.

(u) Expungement Petition.

The clerk shall be entitled to receive a fee of a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$120 for each expungement petition filed and an additional fee of a minimum of \$4 and a maximum of \$8 for each certified copy of an order to expunge arrest records.

(v) Probate.

The clerk is entitled to receive the fees specified in this subsection (v), which shall be paid in advance, except that, for good cause shown, the court may suspend, reduce, or release the costs payable under this subsection:

(1) For administration of the estate of a decedent (whether testate or intestate) or of a missing person, a minimum of \$150 and a maximum of \$225, plus the fees

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specified in subsection (v)(3), except: 1

- When the value of the real and personal property does not exceed \$15,000, the fee shall be a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$65.
- (B) When (i) proof of heirship alone is made, (ii) a domestic or foreign will is admitted to probate without administration (including proof of heirship), or (iii) letters of office are issued for a particular purpose without administration of the estate, the fee shall be a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$65.
- (2) For administration of the estate of a ward, a minimum of \$75 and a maximum of \$110, plus the fees specified in subsection (v)(3), except:
  - When the value of the real and personal property does not exceed \$15,000, the fee shall be a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$65.
  - (B) When (i) letters of office are issued to a guardian of the person or persons, but not of the estate or (ii) letters of office are issued in the estate of a ward without administration of the estate, including filing or joining in the filing of a tax return or releasing a mortgage or consenting to the marriage of the ward, the fee shall be a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40.
- (3) In addition to the fees payable under subsection (v)(1) or (v)(2) of this Section, the following fees are

# payable:

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- (A) For each account (other than one final account) filed in the estate of a decedent, or ward, a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$40.
- (B) For filing a claim in an estate when the amount claimed is \$150 or more but less than \$500, a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40; when the amount claimed is \$500 or more but less than \$10,000, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$65; when the amount claimed is \$10,000 or more, a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$90; provided that the court in allowing a claim may add to the amount allowed the filing fee paid by the claimant.
- (C) For filing in an estate a claim, petition, or supplemental proceeding based upon an action seeking equitable relief including the construction or contest of a will, enforcement of a contract to make a will, and proceedings involving testamentary trusts or the appointment of testamentary trustees, a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$90.
- (D) For filing in an estate (i) the appearance of any person for the purpose of consent or (ii) the appearance of an executor, administrator, administrator to collect, guardian, guardian ad litem, or special administrator, no fee.
- (E) Except as provided in subsection (v)(3)(D), for filing the appearance of any person or persons, a

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minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$90. 1

- (F) For each jury demand, a minimum of \$137.50 and a maximum of \$180.
- (G) For disposition of the collection of a judgment or settlement of an action or claim for wrongful death of a decedent or of any cause of action of a ward, when there is no other administration of the estate, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$80, less any amount paid under subsection (v)(1)(B) or (v)(2)(B) except that if the amount involved does not exceed \$5,000, the fee, including any amount paid under subsection (v)(1)(B) or (v)(2)(B), shall be a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$40.
- (H) For each certified copy of letters of office, of court order or other certification, a minimum of \$2 and a maximum of \$4, plus \$1 per page in excess of 3 pages for the document certified.
- (I) For each exemplification, \$2, plus the fee for certification.
- (4) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay the cost of publication by the clerk directly to the newspaper.
- (5) The person on whose behalf a charge is incurred for witness, court reporter, appraiser, or other miscellaneous fee shall pay the same directly to the person entitled

1 thereto.

2	(6) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner,
3	or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay
4	to the clerk all postage charges incurred by the clerk in
5	mailing petitions, orders, notices, or other documents
6	pursuant to the provisions of the Probate Act of 1975.
7	(w) Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Costs and Fees.
8	(1) The clerk shall be entitled to costs in all
9	criminal and quasi-criminal cases from each person
10	convicted or sentenced to supervision therein as follows:
11	(A) Felony complaints, a minimum of \$125 and a
12	maximum of \$190.
13	(B) Misdemeanor complaints, a minimum of \$75 and a
14	maximum of \$110.
15	(C) Business offense complaints, a minimum of \$75
16	and a maximum of \$110.
17	(D) Petty offense complaints, a minimum of \$75 and
18	a maximum of \$110.
19	(E) Minor traffic or ordinance violations, \$30.
20	(E-5) Regulatory offense violations, \$30.
21	(F) When court appearance required, \$50.
22	(G) Motions to vacate or amend final orders, a
23	minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$80.
24	(H) Motions to vacate bond forfeiture orders, a
25	minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$45.
26	(I) Motions to vacate ex parte judgments, whenever

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- (J) Motions to vacate judgment on forfeitures, whenever filed, a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$30.
  - (K) Motions to vacate "failure to appear" or "failure to comply" notices sent to the Secretary of State, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$50.
- (2) In counties having a population of 3,000,000 or more, when the violation complaint is issued by a municipal police department, the clerk shall be entitled to costs from each person convicted therein as follows:
  - (A) Minor traffic or ordinance violations, \$30.

### (A-5) Regulatory offense violations, \$30.

- (B) When court appearance required, \$50.
- (3) In ordinance violation cases punishable by fine only, the clerk of the circuit court shall be entitled to receive, unless the fee is excused upon a finding by the court that the defendant is indigent, in addition to other fees or costs allowed or imposed by law, the sum of a minimum of \$112.50 and a maximum of \$250 as a fee for the services of a jury. The jury fee shall be paid by the defendant at the time of filing his or her jury demand. If the fee is not so paid by the defendant, no jury shall be called, and the case shall be tried by the court without a jury.
- (x) Transcripts of Judgment.
- 26 For the filing of a transcript of judgment, the clerk

- 1 shall be entitled to the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit. 2
- 3 (y) Change of Venue.

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- (1) For the filing of a change of case on a change of venue, the clerk shall be entitled to the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.
- (2) The fee for the preparation and certification of a record on a change of venue to another jurisdiction, when original documents are forwarded, a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$65.
- (z) Tax objection complaints. 11

12 For each tax objection complaint containing one or more 13 tax objections, regardless of the number of parcels 14 involved or the number of taxpayers joining in the 15 complaint, a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$100.

- 16 (aa) Tax Deeds.
- (1) Petition for tax deed, if only one parcel is 17 18 involved, a minimum of \$250 and a maximum of \$400.
- 19 (2) For each additional parcel, add a fee of a minimum 20 of \$100 and a maximum of \$200.
- (bb) Collections. 2.1
  - (1) For all collections made of others, except the State and county and except in maintenance or child support cases, a sum equal to 3.0% of the amount collected and turned over.
- 26 (2) Interest earned on any funds held by the clerk

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shall be turned over to the county general fund as an earning of the office.

- (3) For any check, draft, or other bank instrument returned to the clerk for non-sufficient funds, account closed, or payment stopped, \$25.
- (4) In child support and maintenance cases, the clerk, if authorized by an ordinance of the county board, may collect an annual fee of up to \$36 from the person making payment for maintaining child support records and the processing of support orders to the State of Illinois KIDS system and the recording of payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. This fee shall be in addition to and separate from amounts ordered to be paid as maintenance or child support and shall be deposited into a Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund, of which the clerk shall be the custodian, ex-officio, to be used by the clerk to maintain child support orders and record all payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. The clerk may recover from the person making the maintenance or child support payment any additional cost incurred in the collection of this annual fee.

The clerk shall also be entitled to a fee of \$5 for certifications made to the Secretary of State as provided in Section 7-703 of the Family Financial Responsibility Law and these fees shall also be deposited into the Separate

- 1 Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund.
- (cc) Corrections of Numbers. 2

For correction of the case number, case title, or attorney computer identification number, if required by rule of court, on any document filed in the clerk's office, to be charged against the party that filed the document, a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$40.

## (dd) Exceptions.

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- (1) The fee requirements of this Section shall not apply to police departments or other law enforcement agencies. In this Section, "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the State or a unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances. "Law enforcement agency" also means the Attorney General or any state's attorney.
- (2) No fee provided herein shall be charged to any unit local government or school district. The fee of requirements of this Section shall not apply to any action instituted under subsection (b) of Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code by a private owner or tenant of real property within 1200 feet of a dangerous or unsafe building seeking an order compelling the owner or owners of the building to take any of the actions authorized under that subsection.
  - (3) The fee requirements of this Section shall not

1 apply to the filing of any commitment petition or petition 2 for an order authorizing the administration 3 psychotropic medication or electroconvulsive therapy under 4 the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code.

(ee) Adoption.

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- (1) For an adoption ..... \$65
- 7 (2) Upon good cause shown, the court may waive the 8 adoption filing fee in a special needs adoption. The term 9 "special needs adoption" shall have the meaning ascribed to 10 it by the Illinois Department of Children and Family 11 Services.
- 12 (ff) Adoption exemptions.

No fee other than that set forth in subsection (ee) shall be charged to any person in connection with an adoption proceeding nor may any fee be charged for proceedings for the appointment of а confidential intermediary under the Adoption Act.

(gg) Unpaid fees.

Unless a court ordered payment schedule is implemented or the fee requirements of this Section are waived pursuant to court order, the clerk of the court may add to any unpaid fees and costs under this Section a delinquency amount equal to 5% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 30 days, 10% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 60 days, and 15% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 90 days. Notice to those parties may be made

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1 signage posting or publication. The additional by delinquency amounts collected under this Section shall be 2 used to defray additional administrative costs incurred by 3 4 the clerk of the circuit court in collecting unpaid fees 5 and costs.

(Source: P.A. 95-172, eff. 8-14-07.)

7 (705 ILCS 105/27.3b) (from Ch. 25, par. 27.3b)

Sec. 27.3b. The clerk of court may accept payment of fines, penalties, or costs by credit card or debit card approved by the clerk from an offender who has been convicted of or placed on court supervision for a traffic offense, petty offense, regulatory offense, ordinance offense, or misdemeanor or who has been convicted of a felony offense. The clerk of the circuit court may accept credit card payments over the Internet for fines, penalties, or costs from offenders on voluntary electronic pleas of guilty in minor traffic and conservation offenses to satisfy the requirement of written pleas of guilty as provided in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 529. The clerk of the circuit court may accept credit card payments over the Internet for fines or costs from offenders in regulatory offenses to satisfy the requirement of written pleas of guilty as provided in Section 111-3.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. The clerk of the court may also accept payment of statutory fees by a credit card or debit card. The clerk of the court may also accept the credit card or debit

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card for the cash deposit of bail bond fees.

The Clerk of the circuit court is authorized to enter into contracts with credit card or debit card companies approved by the clerk and to negotiate the payment of convenience and administrative fees normally charged by those companies for allowing the clerk of the circuit court to accept their credit cards or debit cards in payment as authorized herein. The clerk of the circuit court is authorized to enter into contracts with third party fund quarantors, facilitators, and service providers under which those entities may contract directly with customers of the clerk of the circuit court and quarantee and remit the payments to the clerk of the circuit court. Where the offender pays fines, penalties, or costs by credit card or debit card or through a third party fund quarantor, facilitator, or service provider, or anyone paying statutory fees of the circuit court clerk or the posting of cash bail, the clerk shall collect a service fee of up to \$5 or the amount charged to the clerk for use of its services by the credit card or debit card issuer, third party fund quarantor, facilitator, or service provider. This service fee shall be in addition to any other fines, penalties, or costs. The clerk of the circuit court is authorized to negotiate the assessment of convenience and administrative fees by the third party fund guarantors, facilitators, and service providers with the revenue earned by the clerk of the circuit court to be remitted to the county general revenue fund.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.) 1

2 Section 15. The Cannabis Control Act is amended by changing 3 Sections 1, 4, 9, and 10 as follows:

(720 ILCS 550/1) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 701) 4

5 Sec. 1.

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The General Assembly recognizes that (1) the current state of scientific and medical knowledge concerning the effects of cannabis makes it necessary to acknowledge the physical, psychological and sociological damage which is incumbent upon its use; and (2) the use of cannabis occupies the unusual position of being widely used and pervasive among the citizens of Illinois despite its harmful effects; and (2) (3) previous legislation enacted to control or forbid the use of cannabis has often unnecessarily and unrealistically drawn a large segment of our population within the criminal justice system without succeeding in deterring the expansion of cannabis use. It is, therefore, the intent of the General Assembly, in the interest of the health and welfare of the citizens of Illinois, to establish a reasonable penalty system which is responsive to the current state of knowledge concerning cannabis and which directs the greatest efforts of law enforcement agencies toward the commercial traffickers and large-scale purveyors of cannabis. To this end, this Act provides wide latitude in the sentencing discretion of the courts and establishes penalties

- 1 in a sharply rising progression based on the amount of
- 2 substances containing cannabis involved in each case.
- (Source: P.A. 77-758.) 3

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- 4 (720 ILCS 550/4) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 704)
- 5 Sec. 4. Cannabis possession.
  - (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess cannabis. Any person who violates this section with respect to:
- 8 (1)  $\frac{1}{2.5}$  not more than 30  $\frac{2.5}{2.5}$  grams of any substance 9 containing cannabis is guilty of a regulatory offense 10 charged by a Uniform Cannabis Ticket and shall be fined \$100 Class C misdemeanor; 11
  - (2) (blank); (b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty a Class B misdemeanor;
  - (3) (blank); (c) more than 10 grams but not more 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; provided, that if any offense under this subsection (c) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be quilty of a Class 4 felony;
  - (4) (d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class  $\underline{A}$ misdemeanor 4 felony; provided that if any offense under this paragraph (4) subsection (d) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be quilty of a Class 4  $\frac{3}{2}$  felony;
- 25 (5)  $\frac{\text{(e)}}{\text{more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000}}$

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1 grams of any substance containing cannabis is quilty of a Class 3 felony; 2

(6) (f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony;

(7)  $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$  more than 5,000 grams of any substance 6 containing cannabis is quilty of a Class 1 felony. 7

(Source: P.A. 90-397, eff. 8-15-97.)

9 (720 ILCS 550/9) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 709)

Sec. 9. (a) Any person who engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy, as defined in subsection (b), is guilty of a Class 3 felony, and fined not more than \$200,000 and shall be subject to the forfeitures prescribed in subsection (c); except that, if any person engages in such offense after one or more prior convictions under this Section, Section 4 (a) (4)Section 5 (d), Section 8 (d) or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, in addition to the fine and forfeiture authorized above, he shall be quilty of a Class 1 felony for which an offender may not be sentenced to death.

- 22 (b) For purposes of this section, a person engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy when: 23
- 24 (1) he violates Section 4 (a) (4)  $\frac{(d)}{(d)}$ , 4 (a) (5)  $\frac{(e)}{(e)}$ , 5 (d), 5 25 (e), 8 (c) or 8 (d) of this Act; and

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- 1 (2) such violation is a part of a conspiracy undertaken or carried on with 2 or more other persons; and 2
- (3) he obtains anything of value greater than \$500 from, or 3 4 organizes, directs or finances such violation or conspiracy.
  - (c) Any person who is convicted under this Section of engaging in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:
- (1) the receipts obtained by him in such conspiracy; and 8
- 9 (2) any of his interests in, claims against, receipts from, 10 or property or rights of any kind affording a source of 11 influence over, such conspiracy.
- The circuit court may enter such injunctions, 12 (d) 13 restraining orders, directions, or prohibitions, or take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory 14 15 performance bonds, in connection with any property, claim, 16 receipt, right or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Section, as it deems proper. 17
- (Source: P.A. 84-1233.) 18
- 19 (720 ILCS 550/10) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710)
- 20 Sec. 10. (a) Whenever any person who has not previously 21 been convicted of, or placed on probation or court supervision 22 for, any offense under this Act or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances 23 24 as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, pleads 25 guilty to or is found guilty of violating Sections 4(a), 4(b),

- 1 4(c), 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) or 8 of this Act, the court may, without entering a judgment and with the consent of such person, 2
- 3 sentence him to probation.

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- (b) When a person is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of 24 months, and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition alleging violation of a term or condition of probation.
- (c) The conditions of probation shall be that the person: (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction; (2) refrain from possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon; (3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times during the period of the probation, with the cost of the testing to be paid by the probationer; and (4) perform no less than 30 hours of community service, provided community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board.
  - (d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require that the person:
    - (1) make a report to and appear in person before or participate with the court or such courts, person, or social service agency as directed by the court in the order of probation;
    - (2) pay a fine and costs;
- 26 (3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational

1	training;
2	(4) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or
3	treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;
4	(5) attend or reside in a facility established for the
5	instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
6	(6) support his dependents;
7	(7) refrain from possessing a firearm or other
8	dangerous weapon;
9	(7-5) refrain from having in his or her body the
10	presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis
11	Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the
12	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act,
13	unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his
14	or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the
15	presence of any illicit drug;
16	(8) and in addition, if a minor:
17	(i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;
18	(ii) attend school;
19	(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
20	(iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a
21	foster home.
22	(e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the
23	court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt and
24	proceed as otherwise provided.
25	(f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of
26	probation, the court shall discharge such person and dismiss

- 1 the proceedings against him.
- 2 (q) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of 3 4 probation and for appeal, however, discharge and dismissal 5 under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of 6 disqualification or disabilities imposed by law conviction of a crime (including the additional penalty imposed 7 8 for subsequent offenses under Section 4(a)(4),  $\frac{4(c)}{4(d)}$ , 5(c) 9 or 5(d) of this Act).
- 10 (h) Discharge and dismissal under this Section, Section 410 11 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12 13 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, or subsection (c) of Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or 14 15 the Criminal Code of 2012 may occur only once with respect to 16 any person.
- (i) If a person is convicted of an offense under this Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section shall be admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that conviction as a factor in 22 23 aggravation.
- (Source: P.A. 97-1118, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 24
- 25 98-164, eff. 1-1-14.)

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1	Section 20. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
2	amended by adding Section 111-3.1 as follows:
3	(725 ILCS 5/111-3.1 new)
4	Sec. 111-3.1. Uniform Cannabis Ticket.
5	(a) As used in this Section, "local authorities" means a
6	duly organized State, county, or municipal peace unit or police
7	force.
8	(b) For violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of
9	Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act, the local authorities
10	having jurisdiction shall, except as otherwise provided in this
11	Section, charge the violation by a Uniform Cannabis Ticket. A
12	copy of the Uniform Cannabis Ticket shall be sent to the
13	circuit court clerk, within 30 days, but in no event later than
14	90 days after the violation. The Uniform Cannabis Ticket shall
15	<u>include:</u>
16	(1) the name and address of the defendant;
17	(2) the violation charged;
18	(3) the municipality where the violation occurred or if
19	in an unincorporated area the county where the violation
20	occurred;
21	(4) the statutory fine for the offense;
22	(5) the date by which the fine must be paid or plea of
23	not quilty entered by the defendant;
24	(6) a warning that failure to pay the fine or enter a

plea of not quilty by the date set in the Ticket, may

1	result in an order of contempt by the court and shall
2	result in issuance of a warrant of arrest for the
3	<pre>defendant; and</pre>
4	(7) a notice that the person may plead quilty and pay
5	the fine to the circuit court clerk or enter a plea of not
6	guilty to the circuit court clerk and request a trial.
7	(c) A person may not be arrested for an offense subject to
8	charging by a Uniform Cannabis Ticket, except as provided in
9	this subsection. A person may be arrested if:
10	(1) he or she is in possession of an identification
11	card, license, or other form of identification issued by
12	the federal government, this State or any other state,
13	municipality, or college or university, and fails to
14	produce the identification upon request of a police officer
15	who informs the person that he or she has been found in
16	possession of what appears to the officer to be a violation
17	of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the
18	<pre>Cannabis Control Act;</pre>
19	(2) he or she is without any form of identification and
20	fails or refuses to truthfully provide his or her name,
21	address, and date of birth to a police officer who has
22	informed the person that the officer intends to issue the
23	person with a Uniform Cannabis Ticket for a violation of
24	paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the
25	Cannabis Control Act; or
26	(3) he or she fails to pay the fine or enter a plea of

1	not guilty within the time period set in the Uniform
2	Cannabis Ticket.
3	(d) The amount of bail for the offense charged by a Uniform
4	Cannabis Ticket shall be the amount as the Illinois Supreme
5	Court may establish by rule.
6	(e) The copy of the Uniform Cannabis Ticket filed with the
7	circuit court constitutes a complaint to which the defendant
8	may plead, unless he or she specifically requests that a
9	verified complaint be filed. A Uniform Cannabis Ticket may be
10	satisfied without a court appearance by a written plea of
11	guilty, and payment of fines and costs equal to \$100, and if a
12	failure to appear to answer the charge has been entered, in
13	which case the fine and costs shall be equal to the \$100 fine
14	plus \$35. The balance remaining after deducting the amount
15	required by Section 27.1a or 27.2a of the Clerks of Courts Act
16	shall be distributed as follows:
17	(1) 44.5% shall be disbursed to the entity authorized
18	to receive the fine imposed in the case;
19	(2) 16.825% shall be disbursed to the State Treasurer;
20	and
21	(3) 38.675% shall be disbursed to the county's general
22	corporate fund.
23	(f) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, no other
24	fines, fees, penalties, or costs shall be assessed on a
25	conviction or plea of quilty to a Uniform Cannabis Ticket.

(g) A defendant who fails to pay the fine or enter a plea

- 1 of not quilty within the time period set in the Uniform
- Cannabis Ticket is quilty of a regulatory offense as provided 2
- in the offense charged in the Ticket. 3
- 4 (h) Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit a unit
- 5 of local government from enacting an ordinance or bylaw
- 6 regulating or prohibiting the consumption of cannabis in public
- places and providing for additional penalties for the public 7
- use of cannabis, provided that the penalties are not greater 8
- 9 than those for the public consumption of alcohol.
- 10 (i) No issuance of a Uniform Cannabis Ticket, conviction,
- 11 or entry of a plea of quilty to a Uniform Cannabis Ticket shall
- 12 be considered a criminal offense or a violation of parole,
- <u>mandatory supervised</u> release, probation, conditional 13
- 14 discharge, or supervision.
- 15 (j) No Uniform Cannabis Ticket for a violation of paragraph
- 16 (1) of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act
- shall be maintained in any criminal record or database. 17
- 18 Section 25. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- 19 changing Sections 5-9-1.1 and 5-9-1.4 and by adding Sections
- 5-1-18.1-1 and 5-4.5-83 as follows: 20
- 21 (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18.1-1 new)
- 22 Sec. 5-1-18.1-1. Regulatory Offense. "Regulatory offense"
- 23 means an offense which is not to be considered a criminal
- offense and for which a fine in the amount specified in the 24

- offense is the only allowed disposition.
- 2 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-83 new)
- 3 Sec. 5-4.5-83. REGULATORY OFFENSES; SENTENCE.
- 4 (a) FINE. A defendant may be sentenced to pay a fine not to
- 5 exceed for each offense the amount specified in the statute
- 6 defining that offense.
- (b) PROBATION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE. A period of 7
- 8 probation or conditional discharge shall not be imposed.
- 9 (c) SUPERVISION. A period of supervision shall not be
- 10 imposed.

- (d) NO CRIMINAL OFFENSE. A regulatory offense shall not be 11
- 12 considered a criminal offense, for any purpose, or a violation
- 13 of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation,
- 14 conditional discharge, or supervision.
- 15 (e) RECORDS. Upon final disposition and payment of all
- fines and costs in relation to a regulatory offense after a 16
- court appearance before a judge, the judge shall order the 17
- 18 sealing of the records of or relating to the regulatory offense
- 19 from the official records kept by the circuit court clerk, as
- 20 well as the obliteration of the name of the defendant from the
- 21 official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk
- under Section 16 of the Clerks of Court Act. Upon final 22
- 23 disposition and payment of all fines and costs in relation to a
- 24 regulatory offense when a court appearance before a judge did
- 25 not occur, the circuit court clerk shall immediately seek a

1 court order to seal the records of or relating to the regulatory offense from the official records kept by the 2 circuit court clerk, as well as the obliteration of the name of 3 4 the defendant from the official index requested to be kept by 5 the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Court Act. Upon entry of a sealing order, no information of any 6 character relating to its records shall be given or furnished 7 by the circuit court clerk to any person, bureau, or 8 9 institution other than as provided in this Act or other State 10 law, or when a governmental unit is required by state or 11 federal law to consider this information in the performance of its duties. The circuit court clerk shall retain the records 12 sealed under this subsection (e). The sealed records maintained 13 14 under this subsection; however, are exempt from disclosure 15 under the Freedom of Information Act. No regulatory offense 16 record shall be maintained in any criminal record or database.

- 17 (730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-1.1)
- (Text of Section from P.A. 94-550, 96-132, 96-402, 96-1234, 18
- 19 97-545, and 98-537)

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- Sec. 5-9-1.1. Drug related offenses. 20
- 21 (a) Except for a conviction or plea of guilty to a Uniform 22 Cannabis Ticket, when When a person has been adjudged guilty of a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of 23 24 cannabis or possession or delivery of a controlled substance,

other than methamphetamine, as defined in the Cannabis Control

- 1 Act, as amended, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, as
- amended, in addition to any other penalty imposed, a fine shall 2
- 3 be levied by the court at not less than the full street value
- 4 of the cannabis or controlled substances seized.
- 5 "Street value" shall be determined by the court on the
- basis of testimony of law enforcement personnel and the 6
- 7 defendant as to the amount seized and such testimony as may be
- 8 required by the court as to the current street value of the
- 9 cannabis or controlled substance seized.
- 10 (b) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a)
- of this Section, a fine of \$100 shall be levied by the court, 11
- the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk 12
- 13 and remitted to the State Treasurer under Section 27.6 of the
- 14 Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the Trauma Center Fund
- 15 for distribution as provided under Section 3.225 of the
- 16 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.
- 17 (c) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a)
- 18 of this Section, a fee of \$5 shall be assessed by the court,
- the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk 19
- 20 and remitted to the State Treasurer under Section 27.6 of the
- 2.1 Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the Spinal Cord Injury
- 22 Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund. This additional fee of \$5
- 23 shall not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any
- 24 reduction in the fine for time served either before or after
- 25 sentencing.
- 26 (d) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a)

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1 of this Section for a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of cannabis or possession or delivery of a 2 3 controlled substance as defined in the Cannabis Control Act, 4 the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine 5 Control and Community Protection Act, a fee of \$50 shall be assessed by the court, the proceeds of which shall be collected 6 by the Circuit Clerk and remitted to the State Treasurer under 7 Section 27.6 of the Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the 8 9 Performance-enhancing Substance Testing Fund. This additional 10 fee of \$50 shall not be considered a part of the fine for 11 purposes of any reduction in the fine for time served either before or after sentencing. The provisions of this subsection 12 13 (d), other than this sentence, are inoperative after June 30, 2011. 14

- (e) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a) of this Section, a \$25 assessment shall be assessed by the court, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk and remitted to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund. The deposited into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund under this Section shall be appropriated to and administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for funding of drug task forces and Metropolitan Enforcement Groups.
- 25 (f) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a) 26 of this Section, a \$20 assessment shall be assessed by the

- 1 court, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit
- Clerk. Of the collected proceeds, (i) 90% shall be remitted to
- 3 the State Treasurer for deposit into the Prescription Pill and
- 4 Drug Disposal Fund; (ii) 5% shall be remitted for deposit into
- 5 the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, for use by the
- 6 Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the costs
- 7 associated with making grants from the Prescription Pill and
- 8 Drug Disposal Fund; and (iii) the Circuit Clerk shall retain 5%
- 9 for deposit into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and
- 10 Administrative Fund for the costs associated with
- 11 administering this subsection.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 97-545, eff. 1-1-12; 98-537, eff. 8-23-13.)
- 13 (Text of Section from P.A. 94-556, 96-132, 96-402, 96-1234,
- 14 97-545, and 98-537)
- Sec. 5-9-1.1. Drug related offenses.
- 16 (a) Except for a conviction or plea of quilty to a Uniform
- 17 <u>Cannabis Ticket, when</u> When a person has been adjudged guilty of
- 18 a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of
- cannabis or possession or delivery of a controlled substance as
- 20 defined in the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled
- 21 Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community
- 22 Protection Act, in addition to any other penalty imposed, a
- 23 fine shall be levied by the court at not less than the full
- 24 street value of the cannabis or controlled substances seized.
- "Street value" shall be determined by the court on the

- 1 basis of testimony of law enforcement personnel and the
- defendant as to the amount seized and such testimony as may be 2
- 3 required by the court as to the current street value of the
- 4 cannabis or controlled substance seized.
- 5 (b) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a)
- of this Section, a fine of \$100 shall be levied by the court, 6
- the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk 7
- and remitted to the State Treasurer under Section 27.6 of the 8
- 9 Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the Trauma Center Fund
- 10 for distribution as provided under Section 3.225 of the
- 11 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.
- (c) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a) 12
- of this Section, a fee of \$5 shall be assessed by the court, 13
- the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk 14
- 15 and remitted to the State Treasurer under Section 27.6 of the
- 16 Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the Spinal Cord Injury
- Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund. This additional fee of \$5 17
- 18 shall not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any
- 19 reduction in the fine for time served either before or after
- 20 sentencing.
- 2.1 (d) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a)
- 22 of this Section for a drug related offense involving possession
- 23 or delivery of cannabis or possession or delivery of a
- 24 controlled substance as defined in the Cannabis Control Act,
- 25 the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine
- Control and Community Protection Act, a fee of \$50 shall be 26

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- 1 assessed by the court, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk and remitted to the State Treasurer under 2 Section 27.6 of the Clerks of Courts Act for deposit into the 3 4 Performance-enhancing Substance Testing Fund. This additional 5 fee of \$50 shall not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any reduction in the fine for time served either 6 before or after sentencing. The provisions of this subsection 7 (d), other than this sentence, are inoperative after June 30, 8 9 2011.
  - (e) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a) of this Section, a \$25 assessment shall be assessed by the court, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk and remitted to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund. The deposited into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund under this Section shall be appropriated to and administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for funding of drug task forces and Metropolitan Enforcement Groups.
  - (f) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (a) of this Section, a \$20 assessment shall be assessed by the court, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk. Of the collected proceeds, (i) 90% shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Prescription Pill and Drug Disposal Fund; (ii) 5% shall be remitted for deposit into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, for use by the

- 1 Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the costs
- associated with making grants from the Prescription Pill and 2
- Drug Disposal Fund; and (iii) the Circuit Clerk shall retain 5% 3
- 4 for deposit into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and
- 5 Administrative Fund for the costs associated with
- 6 administering this subsection.
- (Source: P.A. 97-545, eff. 1-1-12; 98-537, eff. 8-23-13.) 7
- (730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-1.4) 8
- 9 Sec. 5-9-1.4. (a) "Crime laboratory" means any
- 10 not-for-profit laboratory registered with the Drug Enforcement
- Administration of the United States Department of Justice, 11
- 12 substantially funded by a unit or combination of units of local
- 13 government or the State of Illinois, which regularly employs at
- 14 least one person engaged in the analysis of controlled
- 15 substances, cannabis, methamphetamine, or steroids
- criminal justice agencies in criminal matters and provides 16
- 17 testimony with respect to such examinations.
- (b) Except for a conviction or plea of quilty to a Uniform 18
- 19 Cannabis Ticket, when When a person has been adjudged guilty of
- an offense in violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the 20
- 21 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine
- 22 Control and Community Protection Act, or the Steroid Control
- 23 Act, in addition to any other disposition, penalty or fine
- 24 imposed, a criminal laboratory analysis fee of \$100 for each
- offense for which he was convicted shall be levied by the 25

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court. Any person placed on probation pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act or placed on supervision for a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Steroid Control Act shall be assessed a criminal laboratory analysis fee of \$100 for each offense for which he was charged. Upon verified petition of the person, the court may suspend payment of all or part of the fee if it finds that the person does not have the ability to pay the fee.

- (c) In addition to any other disposition made pursuant to the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, any minor adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Steroid Control Act shall be assessed a criminal laboratory analysis fee of \$100 for each adjudication. Upon verified petition of the minor, the court may suspend payment of all or part of the fee if it finds that the minor does not have the ability to pay the fee. The parent, quardian or legal custodian of the minor may pay some or all of such fee on the minor's behalf.
- (d) All criminal laboratory analysis fees provided for by this Section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and forwarded to the appropriate crime laboratory fund as provided

1 in subsection (f).

2.1

- (e) Crime laboratory funds shall be established as follows:
  - (1) Any unit of local government which maintains a crime laboratory may establish a crime laboratory fund within the office of the county or municipal treasurer.
    - (2) Any combination of units of local government which maintains a crime laboratory may establish a crime laboratory fund within the office of the treasurer of the county where the crime laboratory is situated.
    - (3) The State Crime Laboratory Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State Treasury.
- (f) The analysis fee provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of the unit of local government that performed the analysis if that unit of local government has established a crime laboratory fund, or to the State Crime Laboratory Fund if the analysis was performed by a laboratory operated by the Illinois State Police. If the analysis was performed by a crime laboratory funded by a combination of units of local government, the analysis fee shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the county where the crime laboratory is situated if a crime laboratory fund has been established in that county. If the unit of local government or combination of units of local government has not established a crime laboratory fund, then the analysis fee shall be forwarded to the State Crime Laboratory Fund. The clerk of the circuit court may retain the

- 1 amount of \$10 from each collected analysis fee to offset
- administrative costs incurred in carrying out the clerk's 2
- 3 responsibilities under this Section.
- 4 (g) Fees deposited into a crime laboratory fund created
- 5 pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (e) of this
- Section shall be in addition to any allocations made pursuant 6
- to existing law and shall be designated for the exclusive use 7
- 8 of the crime laboratory. These uses may include, but are not
- 9 limited to, the following:
- 10 costs incurred in providing analysis for
- 11 controlled substances in connection with criminal
- investigations conducted within this State; 12
- 13 (2) purchase and maintenance of equipment for use in
- 14 performing analyses; and
- 15 (3) continuing education, training and professional
- 16 development of forensic scientists regularly employed by
- these laboratories. 17
- (h) Fees deposited in the State Crime Laboratory Fund 18
- 19 created pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of this
- 20 Section shall be used by State crime laboratories as designated
- by the Director of State Police. These funds shall be in 2.1
- 22 addition to any allocations made pursuant to existing law and
- shall be designated for the exclusive use of State crime 23
- 24 laboratories. These uses may include those enumerated in
- 25 subsection (q) of this Section.
- (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.) 26

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Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.".